Pradesh through various development programmes is given below :

	Name of the Scheme	Total Women benefited
A.	*Jawahar Rozgar Yojana*	*(Lakh Mandays generated)*
1.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	333.95
2.	Employment Assurance Scheme	30.34
3.	Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	73.43
B.	*Integrated Rural Development Programme and Allied Programme*	*(Lakh beneficiaries)*
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	1.31
2.	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	0.38
3.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	0.23
C.	*National Social Assistance Programmes*	*(Lakh Nos.)*
1.	National Maternity benefit scheme	3.01

Under the rural development programme the benefits have been provided to the poor women. The Ministry does not monitor the percentage of poor women who are down-trodden.

[English]

Implementation of Minimum Programme

1683. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister has given directions to the various Departments in regard to minimum programme agreed to by all the parties of the Government;

(b) if so, the priorities that have been earmarked;

(c) whether all the priorities that have been agreed upon have been undertaken by the various Ministers for its implementation; and

(d) if so, the details of the programmes and the progress being made in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Various Departments have been asked to work out the details of policies and programmes announced by the Government and contained in the Common Action Minimum Programme.

In a recent Conference of Chief Ministers organised on 4th-5th July 1996, on the initiative of the Prime Minister, the provision of seven basic minimum services to all our people in a time bound manner was endorsed. These seven minimum basic services are as under :

(i) 100 percent coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas.

(ii) 100 percent coverage of primary health service facilities in rural and urban areas.

(iii) Universalisation of primary education.

(iv) Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families.

(v) Extension of Mid-day-Meal programme in primary schools to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantaged sections.

(vi) Provision of connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations.

(vii) Streamline the Public Distribution System with focus upon the poor.

Within these, the first three basic services are to be provided within the next two to three years. However, States which have satisfactory results in these areas could select any other component from the identified seven minimum basic services for prioritisation.

In addition, Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the area of urban and rural povery alleviation and employment, development of desert and drought prone areas and those for the Welfare of SCs, STs, minorities and disabled persons would be continued as such but States would have greater freedom and flexibility in the implementation of these programmes. The funds under the remaining CSS would be pooled and basic state entitlement ratios would be worked out on the basis of allocations made to the States in 1995-96. The States would be free to select from amongst these centrally sponsored schemes those which they would like to implement in keeping with their specific priorities and needs. Further, the States annual entitlements under all centrally sponsored schemes would be increased by 15-20 per cent each year.

In the context of the recommendations made in the Chief Ministers Conference, the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation, in consultation with the different Central Ministries, is working out the details regarding revisions in the guidelines and procedures.

Decentralisation of Planning Process

1684. DR. T. SUBBARMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the non-Governmental Organisations